## **REST MANTO HELPOTIS**

Our Chief Statesman Should Be Sent to Manila.

GEN, ANDERSON ON THE SITUATION

The Task Intrusted to Gen. Otis Far Too Great for One Man to Perform-A Civiltan Governor General to Determine the Policy and Direct the Military Operations Through the Commander of the Army-Officers Return from Manila.

Chicago, July 24.-"The greatest stateseral of the Philippine Islands,

he Department of the Lakes, tod to be the best course to pursue

opinion of the results follow the installation of the retary of War:

cal at present exists in the Philand to it we should bring the nt we have. The Governor Genhave the dictation of the course ed, and the military represenuld carry out the orders of the General implicitly, but prefera-

is, Gen. Otis is both Civil and overnor in the islands. Exerooth of these functions, he is the and arbitrary ruler on the Czar of Russia not excepted ary power should, in my opinio means of carrying out the civil administration. Under hat I do not mean this as a criti Gen. Otis, for he is vested with power and must do the best he lieve that the task which he is g to perform is too great for any man, no matter how capable he may

### As to the War Department.

The man at the head of the War De at Washington should be one good business executive ability and on sense. The statesma required on the scene of action. I have tration of the department under Mr. One thing is certain, however, so ng as Gen. Otis is allowed to remain in id he should receive the support he administration at Washington.

An incorrect policy carried out with de-mination is usually productive of betresults than a policy which, on the ole, might be better, but the execution which is wavering. Whether or not n. Otis has acted wisely in the matter press censorship I am too far away to nally I have a great deal of ect for the correspondents with whom me in contact in the Philippines, and them to be men of truth and There may be other elements ensaid to have done."

been converted into a hospital ship, arrived to-day from Manila, having on board 473 sick and convalescent soldiers The vessel started with 476, but three die on the voyage, Private C. J. Bobbs, Tenth Pennsylvania; Private Lewis Cook, Twen--second Regiment, and First Lieut. Jackson, First South Dakota. These suc cumbed to dysentery, the disease with which most of the others were afflicted. All of those on board were ill when the steamer left Manila, but the remova from a tropical climate and the sea air so benefited the invalids that, on arrival ere, only twenty-two were unable eave their berths. Every command and almost every regiment is represented among the returning soldiers.

The officers on the transport, all of whom are in good health, are: Capt. T. W. Moore Twenty-first Infan ef surgeon, U. S. V . Dr. Williams Montana; Capt. D. Baldwin, First Dakota, and First Lieut. H. A. First South Dakota. entering the Golden Gate the Mor-

se. Only a few of the men are from the effects of gunshot

## Manila, July 24-6 p. m.-The U.S. ransport Sheridan, which sailed from

On July 16 a great waterspout was and to avoid it it was necessary to Otis has received a letter dated

2, and signed by Charles Blandford

Fred Heppe, respectively assistant eer and third officer of the hospital off Paranaque on May 30. The let says the prisoners in the hands of insurgents "are receiving excellent but the suspense of fearing s of our positions is terrible." The

Augustinian friars who had landed Hongkong ship have been ar here. It is said they had docu-upon their persons showing they agents of the Filipino junta at Hongand that they intended to bear

On board the transport Sheridan, the trival of which at Manila is reported beive, were Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Young and aids, Col. Daggett, Maj. Quinton, ompanies B and H of the Fourteenth fightry, 239 enlisted men and two company officers, Troops A and F. Fourth

## INVESTIGATING THE LYNCHINGS.

#### Representatives of Italy Are Courteously Received at Taliulah.

Tallulah special says: Senors Ca of New Crleans, representing the E. consular agent of Italy, arrived in igating the lynching of the five Sicil Vicksburg, Miss., on the afternoon

ugh investigation. They visited Di cere regrets and deep sympathy for Dr. Hodge is resting easy, and his physician thinks he will recover.

### WELLINGTON ON EXPANSION.

The Maryland Senator Assails the Policy of the Administration.

pecial to The Post. Baltimore, Md., July 25.—At a picnic given by the employes of Stein's piano factory, Senator Wellington, in a speech to-day, created a sensation. He attacked he administration expansion policy as

ime, one fraught with many critical situations for the nation. I pray that as faithful people we shall not forget the principles established by our forefathers. f we would be successful we must not tretch out the arm of expansion, we must not go 6,000 miles beyond the westward ring in over eleven million Mongolians who are lower than any laboring class in his land. I hope the administration wil

call a halt.
"I hope the lawmakers of this nation will deal with this crisis bravely and hon stly. This country must leave foreign lominion alone. Let the lands and the eoples, possessed by bloody conquest, remain to themselves and free, even as we fought and prayed for deliverance and freedom. I oppose the policy of ex-pansion, because I believe it would be a great and perhaps irreparable wrong to the American people. Now let us do this, and we will go onward and upward, pros-

pering and powerful, "I say the American government should call a halt, and more, beat a retreat if necessary to the honor and welfare of the people. When this is done, justice will be done.

"We do not need other lands and other people. We have the great West and the great South; we do not need more. Let the people of the West govern themselves according to their wishes. Now, my friends, when you go back to the workbench and the counting-room, go with a renewed sense of honest patriotism and eel that every good American citizen vill do his duty. Keep this principle ever n your hearis—the noble pride of pro-ecting from imperial greed the country where the poorest of the poor has an nonest chance to labor and live."

### BOLT THE ENTIRE TICKET.

### Bowling Green Democrats Adopt anti-

Bowling Green, Ky., July 24.-The anti-Goebel meeting here to-day was largely Ex-Congressman W. C. Owens sent a letter condemning the nomination of Goebel for Governor and criticising the work of the Louisville convention generally. The meeting adopted resolutions condemning the movement inaugurated by so-called Democrats in Eastern States to abandon the principles of the Chicago platform and indorsing William Jennings Bryan for President, and charging that the State convention in Louisville which nominated Goebel "was perverted from its true purpose by corruption, fraud, and force, by intrigue and treachery, by infamous rulings of the acting Chairman thereby setting at naught the time-honorprinciple of Democracy that the will of the majority of the people shall be the governing power."

The resolutions deny that the ticket is

entitled to or should receive the support of the party in this State.

The convention repudiated the so-called nominee, and "in order to preserve the integrity of the party and to secure the election of Democrats," requested a "pro-visional executive committee" of twelve visional executive committee of twelve to meet at Lexington August 2, and mean-while to take steps to secure a full representation at that meeting of Democrats throughout the State who are in sympathy with the movement.

The anti-Goebel meeting here ended in the greatest disorder. Personal violence was resorted to several times before the

ras resorted to several times before the onvention was adjourned. One man was truck from the rear with brass knuckles. everal others were struck, and for a ime it threatened to become a general ut for a temporary adjournment, more was County Court day, and an unusually large crowd was in the city. The meeting had been widely advertised. A number of

## SHEEHAN'S FIGHT WITH TAMMANY.

#### Election Officers. New York, July 24.- The application of

John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Chairman McMahon, of the Tammany Hall executive committee, and the Board of Police Commissioners, to authenticate the list of candidates for election officers filed for the Ninth District by Mr. Sheehan, and to compel the Police Commis-sioners to appoint such officers from his district, came up in the Supreme Court, before Justice Fitzgerald, to-day.

It is claimed by Mr. Sheehan that there

a party rule establishing the Assembly it is alleged that by ancient usage and custom the assembly district committees have the privilege of the selection of the members of the party who are to serve as election officers in their districts. Chairman McMahon is alleged to have

recognized the regularity of the methods employed in all the assembly districts exept the Ninth, although the same course of precedure, was adopted there as in the thirty-four other districts. Mr. McMahon charged with having wrongfully con cocted a list of names for the Ninth Dis-trict, and given it his official mark of authentication and filed it with the police board as if it were of legitimate origin. After the presentation of arguments by both sides, Judge Fltzgerald reserved his decision.

## MOLINEUX INDICTMENT ATTACKED.

### Action of the Grand Jury Challenged on the Ground of Illegality.

New York, July 24.-Notice was served to-day on Assistant District Attorney Osborne by counsel for Roland B. Molineux ers beg Gen. Otis to intercede for that application will be made to-morrow before Judge Blanchard, for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury that indicted Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine Adams.

The notice was given by Mr. Battle, of counsel for Molineux, who makes affidavit that he is informed that the evidence before the Grand Jury was improper and illegal and that witnesses testified in the case of John Doe and were then called in the case of Roland B. Molineux, which preliminary evidence, he claims, was prejudicial to the defendant. For that reason the testimony taken by the Grand Jury should be given to the defendant. There is an affidavit attached to the notice, made by David N. Carvalho, handwriting expert, which says that he was called as a witness by the people, but that he was not given an opportunity to testify in Molineux's case as to the opin-ion of the handwriting in the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters.

Mr. Osborne said he will strenuously op-

### se the application to inspect the min-Mrs. Dodge Escapes Prosecution.

## New York, July 24.-United States Disrict Attorney Burnett has just exam Dodge, accused of trying to smuggle \$99,000 worth of diamonds, and finds that there is not sufficient cause to bring criminal action. To-morrow Gen. Burnett will file his compiaint with the Secretary

Tot Killed by Dracking Fly Poison, Suffield, Conn., July 24.—James, the three-year-old son of James Egleston, died n great agony this morning as a result of poisoning. Last evening, while playing up about the house, he drank freely from a an dish which contained fly poison.

the Treasury preparatory to bringing action "in rem." Pending trial the

# OPEN TO THE DISEASED

### Failure of the Law to Remedy Evils of Immigration.

### STEAMSHIP COMPANIES BLAMED

Ugly Facts Disclosed by the Industrial Commission Inquiry Into the Immigration Problem-The Fact Also Brought Out that Civil Service Rules Have Been Ignored in Matter of Barge Office Appointments-Mr. Fitchie's Defense.

New York, July 24.-The sub-committee of the Industrial Commission met here today to investigate the immigration quesion. Only three members were present ex-Congressman John M. Farquhar, of Buffalo; Ellison A. Smythe, of North Carolina, and Col. Albert Clark, of Boston. Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, were unable to attend.

Commissioner of Immigration Thomas Fitchie was the first witness. He explained the working of the immigration law in detail. He spoke of the great care taken in the examination of the new arrivals as regards their moral, physical, and financial condition. Notwithstanding this, the Commissioner stated that many persons were undoubtedly received who were suffering from dangerous contagious diseases. He mentioned the case of a oman who arrived here in the steerage of a French line steamship, and who was suffering from trachoma, a dangerous contagious disease. She was deported, but arrived here again on the next trip of the vessel, in the second cabin, and again was sent back.

### Law Has Defects.

Mr. Fitchie suggested that the law be changed so as to impose a fine on any company landing or attempting to land any passenger suffering from a contagious disease. He believed that if a specific fine were imposed for each violation of the law, the steamship companies would be more careful. Nine per cent, of one shipload of immigrants, he said, were found undesirable and ordered deported Mr. Fitchie declared that sixty-five cases of trachoma were detected in a single week, besides many cases of favus, another dangerous contagious disease. He urged a more rigid medical examination at the port of embarkation.

Mr. Fitchie was asked whether he found the operation of the civil service law beneficial in his department. "Emphatically, no," he said. "Our department is a peculiar one, and I do not believe any examination discloses the qualities needed in many of our employes. Honesty, determination, and experience are a thousand times more serviceable

than civil service examination." To Col. Clark, the Commissioner said he believed it would be a good thing if all the offices in the department were taken out of the civil service. To a question as to how good men were to be protected under such a condition of affairs, Mr. Ritchie said he believed the appointing

#### power would protect them. More Flagrant Violations.

The Commissioner confessed that he had known of cases where valuable men were removed to make room for mere party workers. But he suggested that while under any examination could produce as good immigration inspectors as the Commis-sioner could select.

Assistant Commissioner Edward F. Mc-Sweeny gave a succinct statement of immigration matters since 1890, when the government took the business out of the hands of the State authorities. He gave an interesting account of the various movements an immigrant must take before he is permitted to land, from the time ne applies to purchase a ticket until the barge office gates swing outward for him. Mr. McSweeny said it had been esti-The Commissioners listened to Mr. Mc- news was kept quiet at Pretoria." Sweeny's recital of the difficulties in enforcing the law regarding the exclusion migrants. He said that any allurement offered to any one to come here to labor should be deemed sufficient to bar the immigrant. He also said it would be well to include in the list of undesirables those "birds of passage" who come nere and work in the summer months and go to Europe to spend their savings in the winter, returning again in the spring. At the same time, Mr. McSweeny said, he doubt-all if they was any class as objectionable. same time, Mr. McSweeny said, he doubted if there was any class as objectionable as those men who came here without a dollar in their pockets, ready to take any man's job at any price.

Mr. McSweeny said that he believed the time had arrived when the laws should be revised. He thought the whole family should be deported when one member of it was found to be suffering from a loath-some disease.

## Unreliable Statistics.

Regarding the statistics of the Bureau of Immigration, he said that they were of no value as regards the race or destination of arrivals. Most of those who announced themselves as Austrians, Hungarians, and Russians were Slovaks, Croatians, Poles, Lithuanians, and Dalmatians. During the years 1880 to 1890, 45 per cent. of the arrivals at this port, or nearly 2,000,000 persons, announced their destination as New York City. The census of 1890 showed an increase in the population of

"Do you know that the padrone system still prevails here?" asked Mr. Farqunar.
"We are morally sure that it does. When people come here from Italy supplied with equal amounts of American gold, we think there is something more than mere chance

Regarding the Italian office, he said: "Dr. Egisto Rossi, the representative of the Italian government, is a thoroughly the Italian government, is a thoroughly honest and capable gentleman, but I believe that while the Italian government continues its quasi-official supervision over its lumnigrants, the inspection of the United States government must be offset to some extent. The establishment of such a bureau tends to encourage undesirable immigrants to come here, because they feel they will be protected. We believe that the objects for which the office was opened have not been achieved. The padrone system has not been broken, criminals from Italy have not been stopped from coming here, and there is no good reason for its maintenance."

Assisted to Gut to America.

### Assisted to Get to America. "Do you still think there is assisted im-

migration to this country?" asked Chair-

from many countries, but that it collects in one, and comes here generally through England, via Canada. Charitable societies in England are continually moving paupers on. They are landed in Liverpool, ent to Quebec, and finally land in New York. It was a common boast in Liver-pool when I was there in 18%, investigating this phase of the subject, that while un-desirable immigrants could not be sent to America through the port of New York, they could always get in through the back Mr. McSweeny said that there were very few immigrant girls led astray now by the pirates who formerly hung about the entrance to the landing station.

# Mrs. Rich Taken to Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., July 24.-Mrs. Rich, given up to the Mexican government, wrapped an American flag around her body and

### SURVIVORS OF EDMONTON TRAIL.

Returning Miners Denounce Canadian Officials for False Representations. Wrangel, Alaska, June 20, via Seattle

July 24.—The Stickeen River steamers Strathcona and Casco have arrived here with fifty-seven survivors of the Edmon-ton trail. These unfortunates had been on the trail nearly two years. They re-lated tales of hardship, and demonstrated the non-feasibility of both the land and water routes overland. Under orders of the Canadian government, the Hudson Bay and other trading companies have sent out relief parties to bring in the several hundred sick and starving still struggling along the Liard and Pelly Rivers. During the past winter it is esimated that fifty died of scurvy and as many more were drowned, while others

returned to Edmonston. Strong language is used concerning the misrepresentations sent out by agents of the transportation and trading compani operating at and about Edmonton, as well is the Canadian officials, who said route was a practicable one. A majority f the surveyors are without funds. Many corities are notifying the Washington ollowing are some of the returning sur-

vivors: ginia; L. Hopkins, Michigan, S. McQuinn, Nova Scotia; A. Coswell, New Brunswick; T. M. Simpson, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; T. J. McHugh, E. L. Kean, and G. W. Gilmore, Manchester, N. H.; H. P. Barthlines, Nova Scotia; F. W. Ferguson, Yar-mouth, Nova Scotia; J. Imeson, Ontario; N. Me-Leod. Nova Scotia; J. Nesbit, and W. Gillis, Canada; D. Fisher, Ontario; S. Ilson, Nova Scotia; T. J. Johnson, Halifax, Nova Scotia; J. Armstrong, Philadelphia; G. A. Shepard, England; L. O'Neill, seph Kent, Boston, and W. S. Reynolds, Ottawa,

## OOM PAUL IN HIGH DUDGEON

Sharp Differences Between President and the Volksraad.

The Dynamite Monopoly the Bone of Contention-Finally Mollified, but It Is Understood He Is Still at Variance with Majority.

Paris, July 24.-Dispatches received here rom Pretoria, South African Republic, ay that the absence of President Kruger from the meeting of the executive council to-day gave currency to a report that he had resigned, owing to differences between himself and members of the Volksaad. President Kruger, when seen toaight in regard to the matter, denied these mors, stating positively that they were

without foundation. President Kruger had been absent from the government building since Friday afternoon, and it was understood that owing to the opposition shown to him by the executive council and the Volksraad regarding the questions of the Johannesburg fort and the dynamite monopoly, he had arrived at the conclusion that he no onger possessed the Volksraad's lence and threatened to resign. To-day, however, a deputation, including Gen. Joubert, the Vice President; Herren Schalk and Burger, and the Chairman of the Volksraad, waited upon President Kruger and induced him to attend a se-cret session of the Volksraad, which last-

Meanwhile an anxious crowd had assemtantly to learn the outcome of what was egarded as a momentous debate. Late this evening it was announced

that the Volksraad had finally assured he President that it had the utmost confidence in him. It is understood, how-ever, that a majority of the members of the Raad still differ with the President on the dynamite monopoly question London, July 25.-The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says:

"President Kruger sent a letter to the Volksraad resigning the Presidency in free hand as to the dynamite monopoly mated that as a result of the law of 1893, He attended the meeting of the Raad 50,000 persons who applied for tickets to this afternoon during the consideration this country were refused transportation of his letter. It is not yet known whether his resignation was

The Times publishes a statement fro its Johannesburg correspondent identical of the various classes of undesirable im-migrants. He said that any allurement tive of the Standard, and says the infortive of the Standard, and says the infor-mation came from an apparently trustworthy s vorthy source.
The Daily Telegraph's Pretoria corre-

spondent says: There is no likelihood of the President's resignation, which is not desired at the present moment in the interests of either the Outlanders or the Transvaalers.

### TRUST TO HAVE COMPETITION. Mammoth Lipseed Oil Mill to Be Estab

## lished at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 24 .- A formida ble rival to the Amercian Linseed Company will be in active operation this fall. Negotiations for the establishment in Minneapolis of the second largest linseed oil mill in the country are just completed. It will be independent of the trust combination, and when in full operation will have a capacity of one-fourth of the active mills of the American Linseed Company.

The company is capitalized for \$400,000, fully paid up. The buildings will consist of an elevator, with a capacity for handing 10,000 bushels of flax daily; five steel storage tanks for grain, each of 100,000 delegate. bushels capacity; a cake house, with a storage for 1,500 tons; steel tank storage capacity for oil of 15,000 barrels; a mill equipped with thirty presses and space for ten additional presses, and a 500 horse-power engine. Its annual consumption of flax seed will be from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000

The parties interested are W. D. Doug-las, G. F. Piper, and R. F. Brett, and as-sociated with them are some of the larg-est oil buyers in the United States.

## TWO TENNESSEE TRAGEDIES.

### Puzzling Circumstances Connected with Suicide-Posse Pursues Murderers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 24.-Richard Wilder, a Chicago mason, was found dead in the outskirts of the city this morning with his throat cut from ear to ear. Ly-ing on a limb of the tree under which the body was found was a razon, covered with blood. The Coroner's jury this afternoon returned a verdict of suicide, but cannot account for the manner in which the razor was placed on the tree after Wilder inflicted the wounds.
W. E. Wheeler, a prominent young

ousiness man of Dayton, Tenn., was rob en route to the railway station. His re en route to the railway station. His remains were placed on the Cincinnati, Southern Railway track to hide the crime. Wheeler was shot in the head. When the body was found by a passenger train crew, his watch and several hundred dollars were missing. A posse is in pursuit of the negroes.

## Two Trains Fall Into a Ravine.

Covington, Ga., July 24.-A northbound assenger train on the Central of Georgia a construction train on a trestle near this city to-night Both engines and several cars fell thirty feet into a ravine. Engineer Griffin and Fireman Teasley are badly injured. Engineer Mathas, of the passenger train, who escaped, says there were three negro tramps under his engine, and that they are under the wreck. None of the passengers was injured.

# FRENCH TREATY SIGNED

## Most Important Under the Reciprocity Clause.

### CONCESSIONS IN THE LAST HOUR

Both Parties to the Agreement Display a Spirit of Compromise and Save the Negotiations from Failure-Final Results of Negotiations Covering Nearly Two Years - Five Other Treaties Arranged Under Provisions of the Dingley Act.

The long pending reciprocity treaty negotiations between the United States and are American citizens, and the local au- France were brought to a successful closat the State Department yesterday, when officials of their destitute condition. The Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of France, and Commissioner Kasson, in behalf of the United States, affixed their signature to the reciprocity treaty. It is by far the most important treaty concluded unde the reciprocity provisions of the Dingley law, and the only one affecting the trac with a large commercial nation. The ne gotiations were marked by rather shap and long continued discussions, which continued up to the time the signature a spirit of compromise prevailed, and Michigan; P. Fleming, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; each side yielded something. As a whole, both sides expressed satisfaction with the compromise necessitated some mino acrifices, the general effect of the treaty will encourage commerce between the two

The concessions granted by France em braced most of the articles in what is known as the French minimum tariff. This comprises 644 heads, the rates being on an average about 26 per cent. below these in the general tariff of France. It was found necessary, however, owing to protests from French agrarian interests, to except from this minimum list about twenty-four articles, chiefly agricultural found alongside the railroad track two products. The French Ministry was miles west of Bainbridge this morning. obliged to pay heed to this sentiment, and in turn M. Cambon made the excep-tions a condition of closing the treaty. It was on this question that the negotiations were in doubt for several days, and it was only by compromising on the extent of the exceptions that an agreement was

### Minimum Rates Continued.

As first presented, the exceptions num-bered seventy-two, but some of these classes including a number of distinct items, so that in all there were a large number of exceptions. As finally determined upon, these exceptions were nar-rowed down to twenty-four, and outside them the United States gets the benefit of all the reductions on the French mini-

Besides the reductions given to this country, the treaty is important in con-tinuing a number of minimum rates which would have been abolished if the treaty had not been concluded. The most important of these articles are petroleum and mineral oils. At present these oils enter France on the minimum rate, but had the treaty failed a rate would have been imposed making a difference of duty amounting to about \$5,000,000. The same is true as to cotton, which is one of the chief articles of shipment from the United States to France, and enters duty free Had the treaty failed a heavy duty would have been imposed upon American cotton. The same is true of copper, rubber, and

## many classes of machinery.

Champagne Not Excepted. France secures important concessions on over 100 of the chief products sent by France to this country. The Dingley law unforeseen occurs. Two more members allows not to exceed 20 per cent. reduction as a basis of reciprocity, but the rapists are in the hands of a determined full 20 per cent. is not allowed on all the posse of whites. articles covered by the treaty. On some consequence of the refusal to give him a others 10, others 15, and up to 20 per cent. cases had it not been for the reluctance of Commissioner Kasson to permit exceptions from the French minimum list. This was the main cause leading up to the omission of champagne from the list of important French products included in the treaty. While quite desirous of securing a reduction of duty on this class of wines, the French authorities were not ready to grant the large number of re-ductions asked as an offset for the prosed reduction on this particular article. As a result the regular rates will be maintained on sparkling wines coming to this

## country.

The treaty will result in placing the products of the United States on the same asis in France as products of Great Britain and Germany. At present those countries have the minimum French rate, while the American goods, with few exceptions, have had to pay the maximum

The negotiations ended yesterday were begun nearly two years ago by M. Patenotre, then Ambassador from France. When he was succeeded by M. Cambon, the latter took up the negotiations and for a time there was a prospect of concluding a treaty, but delays occurred, and in order to close the matter the French authorities sent from Paris M. Charpentier, a trade expert, as special reciprocity

Ambassador Cambon will leave for Paris in about a week, carrying with him the French draft of the treaty.

The French treaty is the last of the instruments of this kind, and the treaty work under the Dingley act is now brought to a close. Seven treaties have been made, all save those with France and Portugal, relating to British West India islands. The proclamation of the Portuguese rec-

## iprocity arrangement by the President has been withheld from issue for the correc-MEXICO REFUSES TO GIVE HIM UP.

Attempt to Extradite the American Train

Austin, Tex., July 24.-The Mexican government has refused to grant the application for the extradition of John Keeton, in jail at Juarez, Mexico, on a charge of complicity in the robbery of a Texas and Pacific passenger train and the killing of the fireman over a year ago, the ground for the refusal being that the new

extradition treaty contains no authority

Gov. Sayers to-day forwarded to the United States extradition agent at El Paso a new application for the extradition of the fugitive, based on an indictment for sheep stealing in Sutton County, Tex. If this last application is granted Keeton will be turned over to the Coleman Coun-ty authorities to answer to the train rob-bery and murder charge.

### Cruise of Naval Academy Seniors. Boston, July 24.-The U.S.S. Annapolis, with the Naval Academy senior class aboard, arrived at the navy yard to-day

from Portsmouth. Thirteen guns were fired for Admiral Picking and seven for San Francisco Multi-millionaire Dead.

### BOY STRIKE GROWS SERIOUS. Two Working Messengers Stabbed and

Cincinnati, July 24.-The strike of mes-enger boys that started last Saturday, became more serious to-night. Two boys were stabbed, several hit by missiles, and many slugged with clubs. Most of the violence comes from roustabouts. street urchins crowded about the Western Union and Postal offices to-night, about a thousand at each place. When any new boys or men went out with messages, gang pursued them with epithets, clubs and stones. When these working messen gers took street cars, the pursuing mob tened the cars, and some innocent people

The police charged on the mobs repeat edly and scattered them, but the disturb-ers would soon rally again. The companies to-day refused to recognize the newly-formed union, and, at a meeting to-night the boys voted to continue the strike. At this meeting the newsboys and some tobacco strippers promised to join them to

New York, July 24.-About 200 messenger boys employed by the Postal Telegraph Company went out on a strike to-day. The offices of the company most affected are in the financial district.

# DEATH FOR THREE NEGROES

Armed Men, with Bloodhounds, on Trail of Five Others.

One. Identified by Mrs. Ogletree, Hanged, After Confessing that There Were Eight in the Gang that Committed the Outrage.

Atlanta, Ga., July 23 .- A special to the Constitution from Bainbridge, Ga., says: A negro captured near Iron City last night was brought to Saffold, and identified as one of the assailants of Mrs. J. E. Ogletree last Thursday night. He was lynched at daylight this morning near Saffold. Two other dead negroes were The name of none of these negroes is known. It is believed by some that the two dead negroes found by the railroad track were the men arrested yesterday at Troy, Ala., on suspicion of being impli-cated in the Ogletree outrage, and who were being brought to Saffold for identifi-

Bainbridge, Ga., July 23.-Since the dastardly crime committed at Saffold last Thursday hunting parties have been out n search of the guilty negroes. One of the negroes appeared at an old darky's house near Brinson, Ga., and asked to be harbored. The old man went to Brinson and informed of his presence. A posse re-turned with him and captured the negro, who gave his name as Louis Sammin. The man was taken to Saffold, where he was identified by Mr. and Mrs. Ogletree as one of their assailants. He said there were eight negroes in his gang, and that they came from Augusta. He said two of they came from Augusta. He said two of the gang were not far away. One por-tion of the mob went in pursuit of those two, while the other hung Sammin and riddled his body. The other two were overtaken, shot and scalped, a party bringing their scalps to Saffold this even-ing. A hundred armed men with blood hounds are after the remaining five of the gang, and if caught they will be lynched.

## TO BE LYNCHED TO-DAY.

### Two More of the Saffold Miscreants in Hands of a Mob.

Bainbridge, Ga., July 24.-There will be a double lynching in West Bainbridge early to-morrow morning unless something of the band of robbers, murderers, and

One of the captives is Charles Mack, the companion in crime of Louis Sammin, who was lynched yesterday. It was Sam-The list would have been larger and the percentage of reduction greater in some cases had it not been for the reluctance Saffold, one holding a pistol at the head of the husband to prevent his interference. Mack was captured at Iron City by a white man named Cardell, and in a short while a mob took him in charge. While arrangements for the lynching was known, as the miners who escaped by the two exits had to walk several miles It would require several hours to

the new prisoner to the scene, so it was determined to postpone the execution Mack until to-morrow, at which time it is proposed to have a double hanging for the purpose of impressing other possible members of the gang who are not yet known. Before Sammin was lynched he confessed, and said he and Mack had robbed the Ogletrees, and that both had outraged the woman. While they were committing their crimes, he said, six others, whose names he gave, were on watch outside. Mack is said to have confessed, corroborating Sammin's statement. Then men, h said, were banded together for murder, robbery, and rapine. Five of the negroe named, including Sammin, are now dead, and every indication favors the death of two more to-morrow.

The information is that the prisoner from Iron City will arrive at about 2:50 a. m. and the lynching will probably occur

shortly thereafter. "Kid Jim," one of the Saffold negroes, was located this afternoon in a cabin near Pinckard, Ala. He is guarded by about 100 of his race, who say they will defend him against any attack. A posse of 100 men, heavily armed, left Bain-bridge this afternoon for the cabin, and

## BELL WANTED TO GET EVEN.

Admitted to Newspaper Man that He Stole

Montreal, July 24.-The preliminary exmination of George Frederick Bell charged with, larceny, he having con-fessed to stealing the celebrated Carranza letter, was begun to-day before Magis-trate Lafontaine. A large array of legal talent on both sides represented Ernest W. Summerskill, the complainant, and the prisoner. Charles O. Gordonsmith, city editor of the Dally Star, produced the affidavit in which Bell admitted having stolen the letter. He stated that Bell had come to the Star office voluntarily and told his story, which was repeated the next day, when notes were made of what he

said.

The witness himself put the story to gether and gave it to Bell to read. Later he accompanied the accused to Waterloo, where the afhdavit was sworn. Mr. Gordonsmith admitted that Bell had received no remuneration from the Star, nor did he ask for any. He wanted to "ge: even" with the United States officials for not eating him right. The case was continued until to-mor-

## Four Girl Bathers Drowned.

Wellington, Kans., July 24.-Edna tia Millie Detrick, and Inez and Mabel Neal, aged from sixteen to nineteen years, daughters of prominent Caldwell citizens, were drewned at Drury, a fishing and bathing resort, six miles east of that place, to-day. The girls, in company with San Francisco Multi-millionaire Dead.

San Francisco, July 24.—Lloyd Tevis, former President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company and worth \$29,009,000, is dead.

# DEWEY DENIES REPORT

## His Appearance Refutes the Stories of Ill Health.

### WHY SHOULD HE GO TO CARLSBAD?

His Stay at Trieste Solely for the Benefit of the Crew of the Olympia-The Flagship to Call at Different Mediterranean Ports During August-Carefully Avoids Any Reference to Home Politics and Has Not Thought About the English.

Trieste, July 24 .- A correspondent of the Associated Press to-day visited Admiral Dewey on board his flagship, Olympia, and was cordially received. Admiral Dewey said that although he had received many invitations from Americans so rning at Carlsbad, he had never innded going there.

"Look at me," said the Admiral. "Do I look like a sick man? Do I look as if I required Carlsbad treatment? I am quite healty, and though I will be sixtytwo next December, I feel quite young in health and spirits, and from my humor you will notice that what I tell you is quite correct. I came to Trieste solely to recruit the health of my crew, they havng passed seventeen months in the trop-es without a break.

"My reception by the Austrian officials was most friendly, and according to the usual etiquette. All reports of the Emperor's declining me a reception are un-

#### founded. His Future Movements.

"I expect to remain in Trieste about a week longer, and shall then proceed prob-ably to Naples. Further details and plans have not been decided upon, but the cruiser will remain during the whole of August at Mediterranean ports. port touched in Europe will be Gibraltar, where we will only take on coal and We are expected in New York

by October 1. "I have accepted invitations to recep-tions by the citizens of New York and Washington, and am already in posses sion of a photograph of the sword of honor voted me by the American Con-

Admiral Dewey absolutely refuses to upon political subjects, and when asked what he thought regarding Eng-"I have not thought anything yet."

The Admiral this afternoon made another carriage excursion to the Chateau of Miramar.

Accepts New York's Invitation. New York, July 24.-Mayor Van Wyck day received the following cablegram

rom Adiral Dewey: To Mayor Van Wyck, New York: Letters received, and invitation accepted. Expect arrive about October 1. Will cable definitely m Gibraltar. Have written. Admiral Dewey's cablegram is in re-

asking him to be the guest of the city pon his arrival in New York and requesting him to express any desires he may have in connection with the programme for his reception. The committee on land parade and decorations for the Dewey reception met to-day and decided to invite the Governor of

ponse to an invitation from the Mayor

## each State to send a portion or the whole of the National Guard to take part in the CAUSED BY MINER'S NAKED LAMP.

Four Men Killed and Two Injured by Explosion of Gas and Fire Damp. Brownsville, Pa., July 24.-An explosion of gas and fire damp occurred to-day in the mine of the Redstone Coal, Oil, and Gas Company, at Grindstone, five miles from here, in which seventy men were entombed. Four men were killed and two injured. All but two of the remaining men in the pit when the explosion occurred were able to make their escape, so that the list of dead and injured numbers but six. All are Hungarians, whose names have not been obtained. The injured men have been sent to the hospital at Connelisville. They were slightly burned and will recover. The two men still in the mine are supposed to be dead. It was several hours before the extent of the disaster

to return to the pit mouth. The explowas caused by a fall in entry 10, we drove an accumulation of gas into another the control of the contro was caused by a in in entry in, which drove an accumulation of gas into another entry, where it was ignited by a digger's open lamp.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 24.—A heavy explosion of gas occurred in No. 4 shaft of the Kingston Coal Company to-day. Walter Duncan was burned about the face and head and his condition is sectors. and head, and his condition is serious. Michael Pitchinsky, a miner, was frightfully burned about the body. He will die. David Morris, a driver boy, was cut about the head by flying coal and rocks. The slope was badly wrecked by the explosion.

## FLATMOUTH TALKS TOO MUCH.

### His Position on the Timber Controversy Repudiated by the Chippewas.

Park Rapids, Minn., July 24.-There are o grounds for the report that there will be any trouble among the Indians on a unt of the Cass'Lake affair. The Bear Island and other Chippewas repudiate and ridicule Flatmouth's position in the matter. They say it concerns only the rights of the Mississippi bands. Rev. Charles Wright, Indian minister

ate Chief White Cloud, takes exceptions to Flatmouth's actions, and says the Mis-sissippi bands can look after the matter without his interference. without his interference.
About twenty indians from the Mississippi, Cass Lake, Winnebegoshish, and Red Lake reservations, arrived at Walker to-day to attend a council called by Inspector Nessler to discuss the timber matters, and not upon the invitation of Flatmouth.

at Leech Lake, and the successor of the

## NEGRO DECLINES OFFICE.

### John Bishop Again Refuses to Be Postmaster at White Oak, Ala.

Special to The Post. Montgomery, Ala., July 24.-John Bish-op, colored, who was recently commissioned to be postmaster at White Oak, Ala., and who promptly declined the honor, has had the commisison again offered him, the official certificate of ment having been returned to him. sent it back again to-day to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, declining again to accept the place. He is an in-telligent, law-abiding negro, and knows that the white people of the community would resent his holding the office.

### Schooner's Captain Drowned. Special to The Fost.

Princess Anne, Md., July 24.—Capt. George Cole, of Mount Vernon, this county was accidentally drowned in the Wicemico River, near Mount Vernon wharf, He was master of the schooner Widgeon, and while engaged in transferring freight from the schooner to the shore the small boat, occupied by Edward Scott, Harry Jones, and Capt. Cole was capsized, throwing them all in water, which is twenty feet deep. Jones and Scott were rescued. Capt. Cole was born on Clay Isl-and, Dorchester County, forty years ago. A widow and two sons survive him.

Presentation of Venezuela's Case. Paris, July 24 .- M. Mallet-Prevest continued his argument on behalf of Vene-zuela to-day before the British Venezue-lan boundary arbitration commission.